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tion of iodoform has been the subject of an entensive series of experiments by Dr. Oppler, of Strasburg. He recommends finely-powdered roasted coffee as the most suitable substance. The formula which he gives for the ointment is as follows:

R.—Iodoform, 1 part. Paraffine ointment, 10 parts. Roasted coffee, finely-powdered, $\frac{1}{10}$ part.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. J. R. Clarke has been appointed Medical Health officer for Cobourg. Dr. L. Robitaille has been appointed inspector of customs at Quebec. Dr. R. McIntyre, of Hespeler, has been appointed surgeon of the Waterloo Battalion of Infantry, vice W. H. Vardon, M.D.; and Dr. J. H. Radford, of Galt, assistant surgeon.

CORONER.—Dr. W. Allen, of Janetville, has been appointed coroner for the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland, Ontario.

REMOVAL OF A CYSTIC KIDNEY.—Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, recently removed the kidney for cystic disease of that organ. The patient, a young lady, made an excellent recovery. We believe this is the first operation of the kind in Canada, and we are pleased to learn that it has been successful in its results.

We beg leave to express our deepest sympathy for Dr. Covernton of this city, in the recent death of his son, of typhoid fever. This is the second sad bereavement through which the Dr. and his family have been called to pass within the period of three months.

THE death of Dr. Milne Edwards, of Paris, is announced in our exchanges.

Books and Lamphlets.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, Edited and prepared by E. C. Wendt, M.D., in association with Drs. John C. Peters, of New York, Ely McClellan, U. S.A., John B. Hamilton, Surgeon General U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.

The above publication is the May volume of "Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors." If division of labour may be regarded as a reliable guarantee of the completeness of scientific work,

we may reasonably suppose that this book will command the attention of the studious majority of the medical profession; and we must confess that after a very thoughtful perusal of its 400 pages, we are bound to admit that the several writers have ably discharged the duties assumed by them. The general history of Asiatic cholera, which constitutes the first part of the volume, is from the pen of Dr. Peters, who appears to have bestowed ample and close research on this difficult and truly important portion of the work. Dr. Peters has traced the disease from the earliest European record of its prevalence in India, up to the present time, following it through its various wanderings, over almost the entire surface of the globe. He is a strongly pronounced contagionist, and it must be truly very difficult to any logical and unprejudiced reader, to dispute his decision.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh parts of the work have fallen upon Dr. Wendt, who has given abundant proof of the energy and industry with which he must have devoted himself to his arduous task, which comprised the etic ogy, the symptomatology, etc., etc., the morbid anatomy and pathological histology, the diagnosis and prognosis, and finally the treatment of cholera.

It might almost go without saying that Dr. Wendt is a firm believer in the comma bacillus of Koch. The mere orthography of his name affords sufficient promise of his fealty to the great German microbist, and assuredly Koch has in Wendt no feeble ally.

The sixth part of the work includes: The cestruction of cholera germs, by Dr. Sternberg; the prevention of the spread of cholera, by Dr. Hamilton; and cholera hygiene as applied to military life, by Dr. McClellan. At present, when, if history repeats itself, and assuredly the history of Asiatic cholera has, in the past, been faithful to the legend, we may, before any great lapse of time, have to encounter another visitation of the dire pestilence, the admonitions of the above three largely experienced medical gentlemen must command the deferential consideration of every reflecting reader. They are not mere babbling theorists, impelled to relieve themselves of those gaseous distentions which are the normal overflow of ignorance heated by irrepressible vanity; they know whereof they speak, and they have spoken as the lovers of truth and of humanity never fail to do.